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Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00
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bathrooms. Homelike comfort
rather than unnecessarily
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Hotel Stewart is recognized as Hawaiian
Island Headquarters. Cable
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The Ideal

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HONOLULU

NEWSPAPERMEN IN GERMANY HAVE HARD TIME SEND ING OUT THE NEWS

However, Censors Show Them
—Just What Changes are
Made in Their "Copy"

BERLIN.—For the purpose of facilitating the transmission of news from Germany to the neutral outer world, the German general staff has established a "neutral war press headquarters," through which 31 recognized and accredited correspondents in future will operate.

The new news bureau came into existence during the last days of October. Such members of the general staff who have in the past been handling the material of foreign correspondents—censors, officers, etc.—now form its personnel, and are quartered in a building at Luisenstrasse 31A, a few blocks away from the general staff building.

Three times a week it meets, that is to say, Major G. . . confers with the correspondents, explains the reports of the general staff, and gives out such items of news as are available. In addition there is issued daily, a compendium of the foreign news which concerns Germany and the war.

Care has been taken to include in the conferences only newspapermen who represent established and recognized papers, and, in the main, men who are permanently assigned to Berlin. The representatives of American news associations, the special correspondents of various American papers, as well as a number of Swedish, Dutch, Rumanian, Spanish, Greek and Argentinean newspapermen are included in the list.

Arrange Trips to Front.

The censors in the neutral press headquarters assume jurisdiction over all despatches of a military nature, and all trips to the front are to be arranged through the new department. Unlike the censorship arrangements in many other countries, in this case the correspondents are kept exactly informed of the "fate" of their "stories." Two extra copies of everything written must be submitted to the neutral press headquarters censor. One of

these he retains for reference. The other eventually is returned to the writer, with annotations showing just what changes, if any, have been made in his copy.

To the end that an exact control may be exercised over the various newspapermen, they have been asked to sign an agreement which is equipped with a photograph of the writer. A duplicate of this picture is kept on file so as to make it impossible for any unauthorized person to represent himself falsely as the correspondent of any paper. A counter-signed agreement, also equipped with a photograph, serves identification purposes.

Headlines Must Be Fair.

The agreement includes the stipulation that the reporter will transmit information secured by him through the press headquarters only to the newspaper, or newspapers which he represents; that he will submit what he writes to the censor; that he will see to it that his paper or papers do not misrepresent the contents of his articles by means of false or misleading headlines, additions or omissions; and that he will furnish headquarters with two copies of the paper or papers which print what he has written.

It also stipulates that the newspaperman shall publish no pictures without the permission of the censor, and that he shall in addition turn in two extra copies for the files. On trips to the front the direction of officers in charge is to be followed unquestioningly. The correspondents must promise that they will not leave Germany before the end of the war except with the express permission of the press headquarters. This last stipulation, it is pointed out, is not intended to restrict any man from going home, if occasion requires, or from making a journey to a neutral country, but merely to prevent him from doing what a few correspondents have done during the war—traveling on the strength of a passport from a neutral country from one battle front to another, on opposite sides of the struggle.

CHINESE WOMEN FORM SOCIETIES TO BACK YUAN'S MONARCHY PLAN

Some Opposition Develops, and
Bids to Become "Anti-Suffragette" Campaign

PEKING, China.—Chinese women have entered into the monarchical movement with a vehemence which would do credit to Mrs. Pankhurst and her most aggressive followers. Miss An Shiang-sun, and 28 of her supporters, chiefly school mistresses, set the ball rolling in Peking by issuing a manifesto urging the women of China to participate in the movement to restore the monarchy.

This manifesto immediately called forth a protest from a large body of women anti-suffragettes, who deplored the effort to involve women in the political movement. These protestants not only denounced the attempt to enlist women in the political agitation, but were harsh in their criticism of the monarchical movement. They declare that the men who were attempting to restore the monarchy "expect to receive some rich reward, such as titles of nobility from the new government for their services." Their protest then inquired "What motives have actuated a section of our women to participate in this campaign? Do they aspire for a space in the new emperor's harem as consorts or maids of honor?"

These protesting women urged that the women of China have not the intelligence necessary for a proper discussion of the affairs of state and that they should not interfere with politics in any way.

The views of Miss An Shiang-sun and her followers are set forth in the following petition:

"Whole Country Responded."
"Since the Chou An Hui made its appearance, the cry for a constitutional monarchy has echoed from the lips of everybody and the whole country has responded to the call. From mere theoretical study of the question, the movement has materialized into a practical campaign. People in every walk of life have raised their voices in favor of a monarchy. But to our great disappointment, not a single word has been uttered by our women, nor has there been a single one among our 'sisters' who has followed the lead of the men in this movement. And the men engaged in the campaign have also omitted to remind the women of the country of their neglect of duty. Are not we women citizens also of this country? Do men think that we women ought to be excluded from participating in such a momentous movement as the one that is now leading us all to the foot of a throne?"

"According to the constitutional compact, the sovereignty of the country is vested in the people of the whole country. The people of the whole country naturally means the people of both sexes. Out of the 400,000,000 people, half are women. If we let the men alone promote this movement, not only will the movement be incomplete but it will seem that men alone are entitled to rights that belong equally to women.

Admit Low Standard.

"We admit that the intelligence of the mass of our women is still at a very low standard, but they have the same interest in the country and have the same desire for the safety of their person and property as the men. Why should we women remain passive without raising a hand to support the movement? Being women, we are of

trail constitution and limited education, yet we have been deeply concerned with the unsettled conditions of the country and cannot but express our anxiety for its welfare. It is sincerely hoped that the '200,000,000 women' of this country will awaken to the importance of their duty and follow the lead of the patriotic men by petitioning the government for the restoration of a monarchy."

Vernacular papers contain reports of associations of women organizing in various Chinese cities and there are repeated efforts of the rival organizations to discount each other's strength. Apparently there is little fear of libel in the Chinese papers as communications are printed which make direct attacks on the personal character of women leaders.

SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE TO BE SECRET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff of Germany have agreed not to make public information relating to their conversations over reparations to be made by Germany for the American lives lost on the Lusitania.

Secretary Lansing let this be known in declining to comment on reports that Germany, through the ambassador, had proposed to pay an indemnity of \$5000 each for the lost Americans, and that the offer had been declined.

Officials of the state department and the department of justice are considering a protest by Baron Erich Zwiadinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, that a statement issued in the name of the department of justice apparently tended to confirm allegations of illegal activities on the part of Austrian consular officers, made by Dr. Joseph Gorlick, a former Austrian consul. The protest was lodged with the state department.

The statement said that A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, had conferred with Dr. Gorlick in New York and obtained much information "concerning the activities of Austrian Consul General von Nuber and his associates." This reference was what the charge objected to.

Baron Zwiadinek, it was said, suggested repudiation of the statement by the department of justice, if it was not issued with its authority.

It was upon his own initiative and not upon instructions from the Vienna foreign office that Baron Zwiadinek complained to the department.

Officials consider the complaint more or less justified and at the state department the opinion seemed to prevail that unless the department of justice disclaimed the authority of the statement the Austrian foreign office might make inquiries.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and
GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

CANADIANS SEEKING TO BUILD RAILROAD ACROSS NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stories are being made by Canadian capital, it was learned here, to obtain from the Nicaraguan government permission to build a railroad across Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A representative of the Canadian company, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg, has just returned from Managua, where he discussed the matter with President Diaz.

Nicaraguan officials are understood to have decided against granting the concession at present, but have indicated it might be granted later if the United States senate fails again at the coming session to ratify the Nicaraguan treaty, designed to rehabilitate Nicaraguan finances.

The state department has been apprised of the facts in the case and is watching developments.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY.

BRITISH CONSUL PAYS TRIBUTE TO GERMAN METHODS IN CHINA

LONDON, England.—A tribute to the work of the Germans in China has just been sent out by the British government.

It is part of a report from Consul V. L. Savage of Changsha, capital of the province of Hunan. To German traders, men of tact and persistence, he said, is chiefly due the fact that the Chinese native traders are becoming more and more tolerant of foreign commercial methods and merchandise. "New firms who enter interior China," he adds, "will no longer have to break through the opposition of their old-established connections among the Chinese, and institute new and unpopular methods. The building up of trade connections in China is just now easier than in any other country."

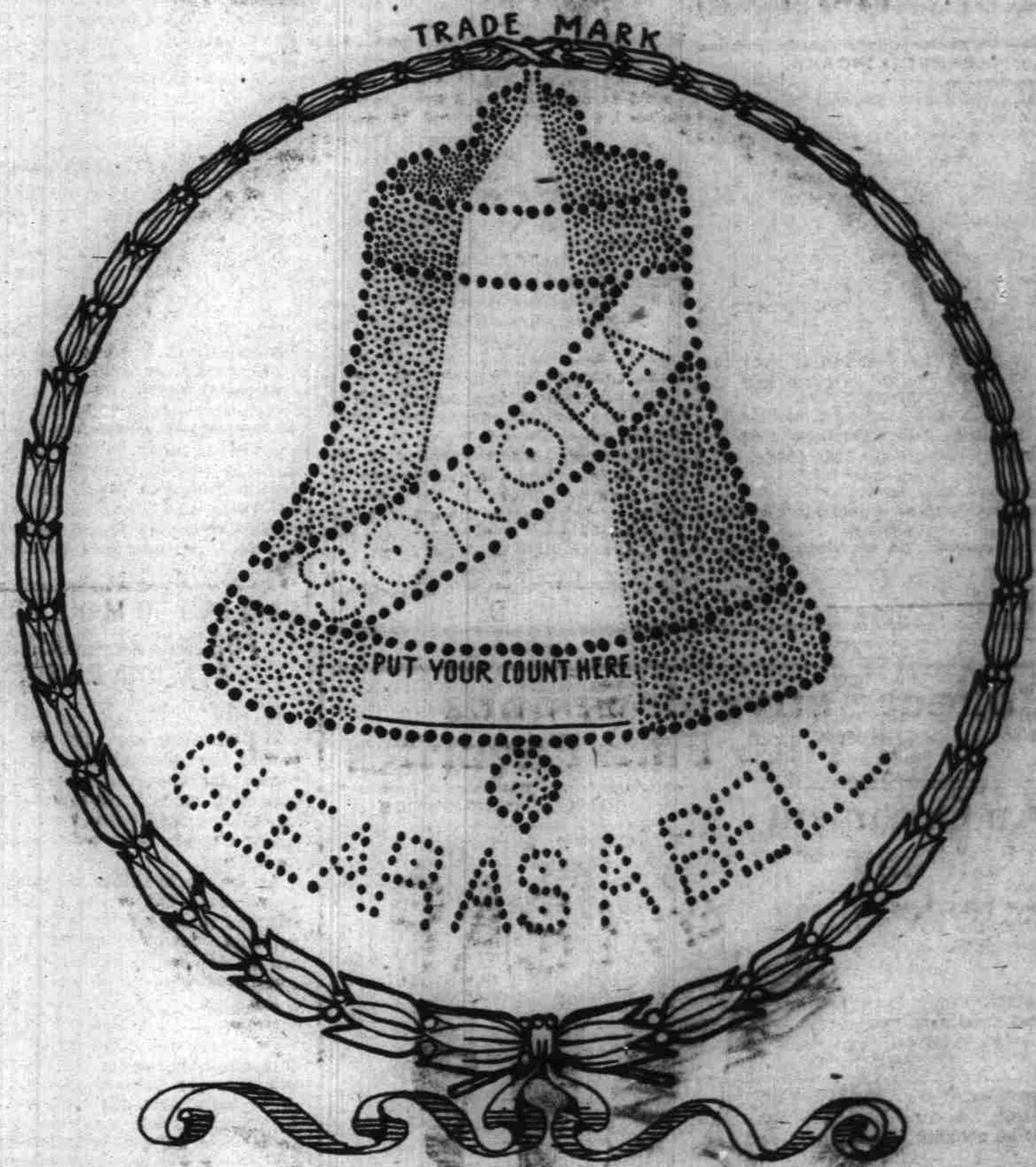
Credit is also due the Germans for opening up the mining fields of China to foreigners. Consul Savage says:

"Native prejudices, vested interests and the greed and power of the Chinese gentry have, no doubt, raised great difficulties in the past in way of the successful exploitation by Europeans of the vast mineral wealth of China. In that respect the province of Hunan, which had great mineral resources, was one of the worst to deal with. Yet these same difficulties have been overcome, in some measure, and the export of certain ores and metals is now a principal feature of the trade of Changsha. But to whose effort is this due? The answer is to those of German firms. British enterprise has had practically nothing to do with it."

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A tone modifier is its latest attachment, making it possible to graduate the volume from the loudest to the softest volume while the record is playing. The motor is extra strong, allowing several records to be played with one winding. This instrument is on exhibition at the Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, 150 South Beretania Street, and will be demonstrated any time during the contest.

Count the Dots

This beautiful prize will be awarded to the person giving the correct total number, or the nearest correct total number of dots contained in the above picture for the entire period from December 7, 1915, to December 31, 1915, inclusive.

All the dots inside of the wreath must be counted each day, as the number of dots will be changed daily. Clip the bell from the Star-Bulletin each day, count the dots and insert your count in the space provided on rim of bell, then write your name and address plainly on the lines below, place clipping in envelope, seal it up and deliver to Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, 150 South Beretania Street, either by mail or in person, each day. The contest will close with the issue of December 31, 1915, of the Star-Bulletin, and the last counts must be delivered at the Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, 150 South Beretania Street, not later than 9 a. m. New Year's morning.

The prize will be awarded to the successful contestant at 3:30 p. m. New Year's Day at the above address.

Your Name.....

Address

Should there be a tie among the contestants, a public drawing of lots will decide the matter.

No employee of the Star-Bulletin or the Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, nor members of their families, will be allowed to enter this contest.